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WOOL WITNEY BLANKETS
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FIRST FLOOR AT
WHITEAWAY'S.

SPORT
FOOTBALL
UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE MATCHES
TO-DAY.

Division I.—Kick-off 4.15 p.m.
H.M.S. *Hawkins* v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*,
Navy "B" ground.
H.M.S. *Diamond* v. H.M.S. *Titanic*, St.
Joseph's ground.
H.M.S. *Durban* v. R.G.A., Navy "A"
ground.
King's Regt. v. H.M.S. *Tamar*, Sookun-
poo ground.

Division II.—Kick-off 2.45 p.m.
H.M.S. *Durban* v. King's Regt., Navy
"A" ground.
H.M.S. *Magnolia* v. H.M.S. *Forbes*,
Navy "B" ground.
R.G.A. v. H.M.S. *Hawkins*, Sookunpoo
ground.

MATCHES FOR THURSDAY.
HONGKONG LEAGUE
Division I.—Kick-off 4.15 p.m.
H.M.S. *Durban* v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*,
Navy "A" ground.
Division II.—Kick-off 4.15 p.m.
H.M.S. *Titanic* v. H.M.S. *Hawkins*,
Navy "B" ground.

HOCKEY.
HONGKONG H.C. v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."
The following will represent the Club
in a match against H.M.S. *Tamar*, at
5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), at Happy
Valley:—A. Bower, C. Murray, W. V.
Mackenzie, E. G. England, F. H. Hold-
man, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), G. H.
Piercy, H. Ramington, Rev. N. Evans,
F. O. Miller and F. Schupel.

CRICKET.
H.K.C.C. v. C.S.C.
The following have been selected to
play for the Hongkong C.C. in a friendly
match against the Civil Service C.C. on
the Club grounds at 2.15 p.m. next Satur-
day:—T. E. Pearce (capt.), L. J. Davies,
R. E. A. Webster, H. Owen Hughes,
A. A. Claxton, A. N. Wild, B. D. C.
Morgan, F. H. Farthing, G. A. Chadwick,
J. D. Humphreys and A. K. MacKenzie.

CHINESE POSTAL RATES.
REPUDIATION OF PEKING ORDERS
BY CHEKIANG PROVINCE.

General Lu Yung Hsiang, Tapan or
Director-General of the Rehabilitation of
Chekiang, has issued orders to the Postal
and Telegraph Administration in this
province, repudiating the order of the
Ministry of Communications with refer-
ence to the increase in the postal and
telegraph rates.

In a circular telegram General Lu
declares that the increased tariff not only
imposes a heavy burden upon the people
but also impedes the progress of indus-
trial development and inconveniences
communications.

In his telegram the General says:—
"The preliminary purpose of the estab-
lishment of postal and telegraph services
was and should be to benefit the people
and not to profit. In the event of loss
being incurred by either or such adminis-
trations, the Government should grant
subsidies for their maintenance and
should not shift the burden on the
people."

Szechuen, Kwangtung, Fengtien, Kirin,
Heilungkiang, Hunan and other pro-
vinces are opposed to the increased im-
posts. At present, when national re-
unification is being effected, no issues
should be tolerated that tend to defeat
that purpose.

Furthermore, General Lu adds that he
understands that the increased tariff will
be hypothesized for foreign loans and
that the Shanghai Telegraph Adminis-
tration has already been placed under
the control of a certain country and its
receipts are being deposited with the
banks of that country.

**"FOOL PROOF" TRAM CARS
FOR SHANGHAI.**

Shanghai is to have "fool-proof"
trams, according to information contain-
ed in the *Municipal Gazette*, which
states that the Tramway Company has
agreed to the Council's recommendation
that new cars are to be equipped with
doors which will be locked to prevent pas-
sengers from alighting or boarding a car
while in motion.

The Tramway Company has also
agreed to transfer the track from North
Soochow Road to Soochow Road, and to
undertake the extensions on North So-
chow Road.

As a result of the agreements reached
in connection with these two matters,
it is said that a formal agreement be-
tween the Council and Company covering
the rail and railless extension proposals
will be drawn up in the near future.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de
Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their
report dated Saigon, December 4th,
state:—

Our market has been very quiet during
the last fortnight. Prices have made a
further drop but the position still re-
mains uncertain owing to the shortage
of arrivals of paddy from the interior.
Harvesting of the very early varieties
has started, but the new paddy for ex-
port will not come on to the market for
a few weeks.

The total amount of rice exported
from January 1st to November 20th is
1,119,485 tons against 1,342,809 in 1921.
We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice,
No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong
\$5.10 per picul, local, Saigon, for
December/January shipment.

SEARCHING FOR WORK.
AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCES IN
HONGKONG.

Charles Hanson, an American, was sent
to prison yesterday morning by Mr. J. R.
Wood, the First Magistrate, for having
stowed away on the *s.s. Patrick Henry*, a
vessel belonging to the Pacific Mail
Steamship Co.

The defendant, it appears, lives at
Manila and sometimes goes to Hong-
kong on one of the President boats. He
spent the time in Hongkong searching
for work, but his efforts were unrewarded
and he decided to rejoin his wife and chil-
dren at Manila.

On the night of the 10th inst. he was
found by the Master of the *Patrick Henry*
in the crew's quarters. He was ordered
off the ship, but later the same night he
was discovered in the store-room. On
being ordered off the ship again, Hansen
became insolent and was placed in irons.
Later he became quieter and the Master
allowed him to proceed ashore. On the
following morning a further search was
made for stowaways and the defendant
was again discovered in the store-room.
This time he was handed over to the
police.

Asked by the Magistrate why he had
remained on board after being ordered
off, the defendant said he was trying to
get back to his wife and children.

Mr. J. Oram Sheppard, local manager
of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company, who
was present in Court, said he did not
press for a heavy sentence.

**WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE
TWICE.**

SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESERTED BY
HER LOVER.

A Chinese woman, whose lover was
said to have deserted her, attempted to
commit suicide on two separate occasions
recently, the first time by drowning, and
next by poisoning. Her life, however,
was saved on both occasions, and yester-
day she appeared before Mr. Lindsell to
answer for her unfortunate action.

It appears that the woman, came here
recently from Singapore, accompanied by
a man. After living together in Yuenmi
for some time the man is said to have
deserted her. She was, sometime ago,
charged in Court with stealing the sum
of \$500 from her, but the charge was not
proved and he was discharged. These
incidents are said to have played upon
the woman's mind.

The woman admitted to the Magistrate
that it was the second time that she had
tried to take her own life. His Worship
pointed out that she was decently dress-
ed and did not appear to be financially
embarrassed.

Inspector Caygill said the defendant
had lots of friends and many of them
called at the charge-room on the pre-
vious day and offered to bail her out.

The woman promised not to repeat her
former actions and expressed regret for
what she had done.

His Worship bound her over to keep
the peace in the sum of \$100.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.
**RECKLESS DRIVING IN QUEEN'S
ROAD EAST.**

A charge of reckless driving while in
Queen's Road East was preferred against
the chauffeur of Dr. Woo at the Magis-
tracy, yesterday morning.

Inspector Garrod said the offence
occurred on the 4th inst. at about 8.55
a.m. Defendant was driving eastwards
at an estimated speed of between thirty
and forty miles an hour. Two Europeans
were riding in a motor-cycle and side-car
along the same road, in the opposite
direction, and the defendant had to
swerve violently in order to avoid a
collision. His car was a blue Essex
model, number 68.

Mr. E. E. Attwell said he was the
driver of the motor-cycle, and at about
8.55 a.m. on the day in question he was
riding in a westerly direction when he
saw the defendant, driving car 68, com-
ing in the opposite direction. He was
travelling at a speed of between thirty and
forty miles an hour. He overtook another car
and then crossed right in front of
witness. He swerved violently to avoid
them, and in doing so skidded badly. A
few inches nearer and a serious accident
would have occurred.

Corroborative evidence was given by
Mr. J. F. de Rome, who was riding in
the side-car with the last witness.

The Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell) imposed
a fine of thirty dollars.

"MADE TO" NO EXCUSE.

The driver of a car owned by the
Connaught Garage was charged with
driving a car in Kennedy Road without
the necessary permit.

Inspector Garrod said cars were allow-
ed to go as far as the steam laundries
from the Easterly direction and as far as
Madonnell Road from the Westerly
direction.

Defendant said there were two Naval
Officers in his car, and they made him
drive them.

Inspector Garrod said the officers were
on H.M.S. *Hawkins*, and accepted all the
blame. But he would point out that
there was no question of defendant
being "made to" go; he need not have
done had he not wished.

A fine of one dollar was imposed.

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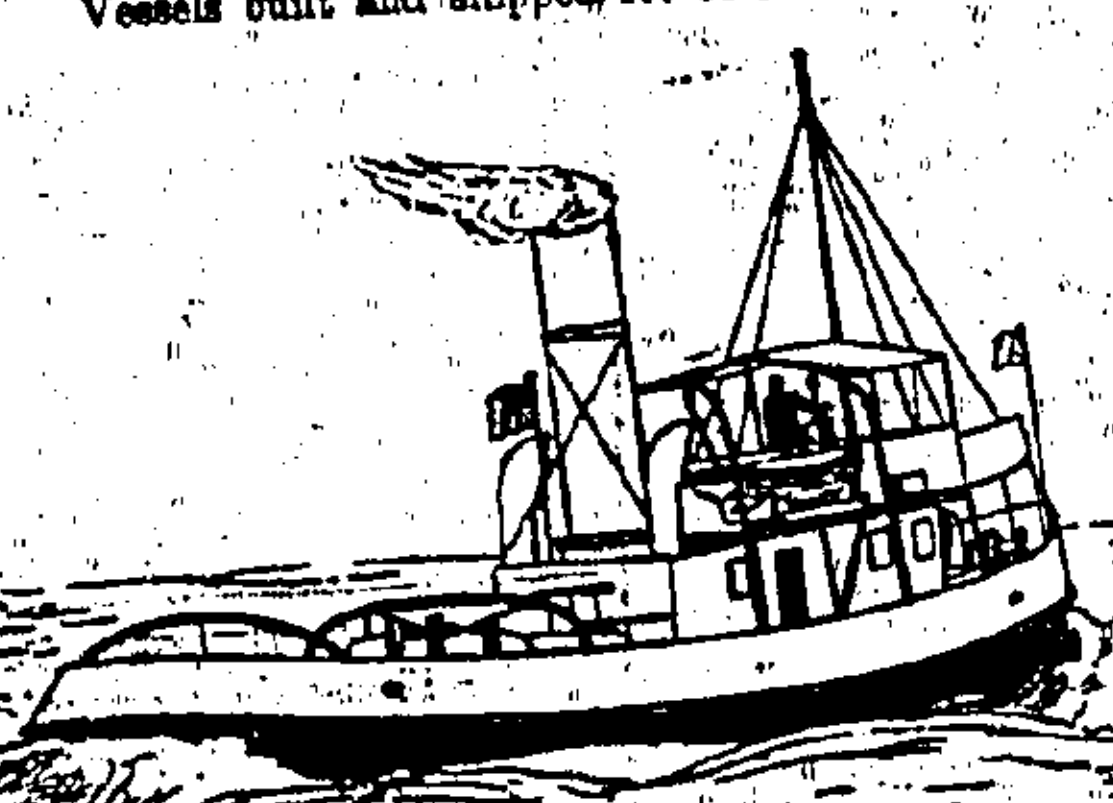
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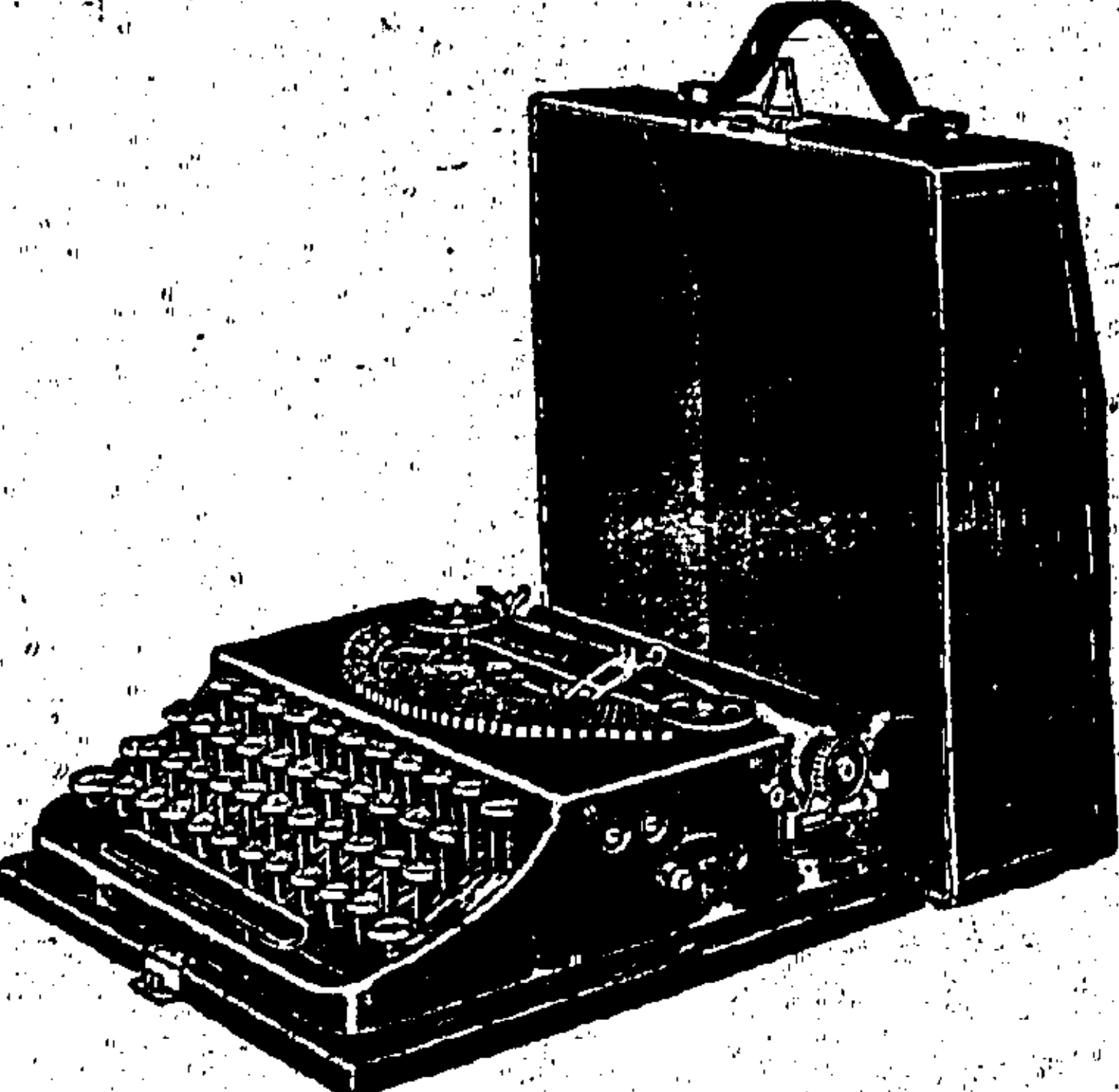
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For Son and Daughter.**

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practical, and valuable.

Has the complete standard keyboard and other
big machine features. Fits in a case only four
inches high.

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A STRIKE OF BAKERS.

ALSO OF BREAD DELIVERY COOLIES.

FACTORS IN THE STRIKE.

A totally unexpected development has arisen in connection with the demands made by local bread bakers, pastry cooks, and bread delivery coolies for more money and shorter hours. On Monday night, after the baking was completed, for yesterday morning's supply, the bread bakers and delivery coolies employed by Cafe Wiseman and the bakers employed by M. Y. San, biscuit manufacturers, went on strike. Consequently a considerable amount of inconvenience has been occasioned to those residents who depend upon the Cafe Wiseman and M. Y. San for their supplies.

ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE.

The origin of the dispute dates back to last September when the Hip Chun Labour Association, to which these particular workers belong, sent out circulars to every employer demanding certain wage increases and improvements in working hours. A good deal of correspondence passed and finally the Association's demands were reduced to the following:

Original Monthly Wages	Percentage to be Increased
Boy Apprentice	Start with \$2 at least
From \$2 to \$3	Increased by 45%
" \$3 to \$4	" " 35%
" \$4 to \$5	" " 25%
" \$5 to \$6	" " 20%
" \$6 and upwards	" " 15%

2.—The daily working time shall not exceed 12 hours. This shall not apply to non-bakers or bakers having to do miscellaneous work. As regards working time, Cafe labourers shall remain as before.

3.—In respect of bakeries, 50 per cent. of the sum realised from the proceeds of sale of flour bags, and the whole amount realised from the sale of sugar bags, empty cases and boxes, and miscellaneous articles, etc., shall be paid to the firm's employed labourers to be divided among themselves as extra, or perquisites. The extra money or perquisites paid to the cafe labourers shall be divided according to the same custom and rate as before, and the amount or share paid to the Capitalist for perquisites shall not hereafter be increased or decreased.

4.—A sum equivalent to his 4 days' wages shall be paid to every labourer (at the same time as paying wages) in addition to his monthly wages. The 5th day of the 5th moon of every Chinese year, which is the Anniversary day of this Labour Association, shall be observed as a general holiday for all members of the Hip Chun Labour Association.

At the end of the last moon of every Chinese year, one more month's wages shall be paid to every labourer as bonus. This applies to cafes having bread for sale.

5.—An employed labourer shall not be unreasonably dismissed or fined, if he has not committed any offence against any of the standing rules of the firm. Every firm shall have and disclose its own standing rules. In the event of his being mixed up with other offenders, the reason of his being liable to be dismissed must be clearly disclosed so as to show justification, otherwise, one month's wages in lieu of notice must be paid to him before he can be dismissed.

6.—In the case of engaging a new labourer, the management must first consult the head labourer in a fair and agreeable manner, before the admittance of a new man. If an employee resigns to take up a better position, he must give the management 14 days' previous notice.

7.—In respect of bakeries, the No. 1 and No. 2 bakers shall have power to admit apprentices, if they have consulted and obtained the consent of the management. The full time for training an apprentice shall not exceed 3 years.

The above 7 conditions in respect of increase of wages have been fully discussed and agreed to by representatives respectively nominated by the labour and capital, and shall be accordingly enforced. The representatives of both sides, therefore, signed as testimony.

Great Britain, 20th day of October, 1922.

Chinese Republic, 11th Year, 9th Moon, 1st day.

Most of the Chinese bakeries agreed to the terms and signed the contracts.

The case of the Cafe Wiseman was rather different, however. Some time ago the firm made the following offer to the workers:—All those earning from \$8 to \$10 to be increased by 35 per cent.; those from \$10 to \$20 increased by 25 per cent.; those \$20 to \$30 increased by 20 per cent.; and all those earning \$31 and upwards to be increased by 15 per cent. In addition, the bread bakers and pastry cooks were to receive 50 per cent. of the sum realised from the sale of empty flour bags; four days' wages were to be paid each month for Sunday work; and one month's wages to be paid at Chinese New Year as a bonus.

The men themselves indicated that they were willing to accept the offer, but their Association was not.

Mr. Goodall, the Manager of Cafe Wiseman, was laid up with a poisoned foot, and while he was at his house on Monday the men came to see him and asked him to sign the document, to which both parties acquiesced. Mr. Goodall told them that as the matter had been under discussion ever since the beginning of September there would appear to be no immediate hurry, and he would sign it on his return to business on Wednesday. They expressed themselves as satisfied.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OBITUARY.**MR. DONALD MACDONALD.**

News reached the Colony by mail yesterday of the death at home of Major Donald Macdonald, V.D., M.I. Mech. E., M.I.M.E., who for just on thirty years was a resident of Hongkong, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of a very wide circle of friends who will deeply regret to learn of his death.

An engineer by profession, he served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Craig and Donald Johnstone, and Messrs. Denby & Co., of Dumbarton, and in 1878 was appointed by them as junior engineer to one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamers, on the China Coast. He became a Chief Engineer in 1882. In November, 1889, he joined the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. as foreman engineer, but left the Dock Co. in 1896 to establish the firm of Kinghorn and Macdonald (which later was changed to Macdonald & Co.), Surveyors to the Bureau Veritas, British Corporation and other Registrars, engineers, contractors and machinery agents. Mr. Macdonald continued to take an active interest in the firm up to the time of his departure from the Colony three or four years ago.

For many years Mr. Donald Macdonald was Engineer of the Fire Brigade, and will be remembered especially for the keen interest he took in the local Volunteer force in which he held the rank of Major. He was also a prominent Freemason. At the time of his departure from the Colony he was Deputy District Grand Master for Hongkong and South China, E.C., and he was present at the recent great Masonic function in London shortly before his death, which followed unexpectedly, we learn, after an operation for the removal of gall stones.

Mr. Macdonald married a daughter of the late Mr. Crawford one of the founders of the firm of Lane, Crawford & Co., who died a few years ago, leaving to Mrs. Macdonald a considerable fortune.

Shortly after their return home, Major Macdonald purchased "Glenwood," the residence and grounds at Virginia Water, Surrey, formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. C. H. Ross, who for some years was Captain in Hongkong, and later in London, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

The news of Major Macdonald's death comes as a shock to his many friends in the Colony as recent news from friends in close touch with him gave no indication of his being in a bad state of health. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow, one married son (in the Navy) and a married daughter. Another son, who was also in the Navy, perished in the War. Major Macdonald was 64 years of age, and died at his residence on November 5th.

MR. C. W. DUGGAN.

The mail also brings news of the death of Mr. C. W. Duggan, who was for many years Secretary of the Hongkong Sanitary Board. He retired on pension in March, 1901, and had recently been living at Blackheath. Mr. Duggan, at the time of his death, was in the 73rd year of his age.

A SANITARY BOARD DISTINCTION.

Scotland had not yet followed in the footsteps of Ireland, and become totally independent of England. We mention this because there seems some doubt on the matter at the Sanitary Board Offices. The health return for the past week states that there were six cases of diphtheria, one Scottish, one British, four Chinese. The United Kingdom has not yet gone in the dogs to the extent of making it necessary to draw a distinction between the Scottish and the British.

It seems that after this they went to a Guild meeting which was attended by the Chinese master bakers, who, under pressure brought to bear on them, consented to sign the document submitted by the Guild. The M. Y. San was the only exception. It would seem that the idea arose that when Mr. Goodall was well enough to return to business, he might decline to conform to the requirements of the Guild, and, therefore, the men were advised to strike, which they did, taking with them the delivery coolies. They knew from experience of the previous strike that substitute European bakers could be found and concluded that the withdrawal of the coolies also was necessary to embarrass their victims.

As far as Cafe Wiseman is concerned there is no dispute as regards working hours, for that particular firm's employees never have been worked more than twelve hours a day.

"Business as usual" is the motto of Cafe Wiseman, however, and at present the "bakery" is being carried on with volunteer help. They can go on baking bread in the same quantity as usual, though only in the loaves. There will be no delivery of course, for there are no bread delivery coolies available, but bread will be handed over the counter at the cafe.

It should be understood that the strike is confined entirely to bread-bakers and delivery coolies as far as Cafe Wiseman are concerned, for the Cafe boys, and the cooks have accepted the firm's terms and are still working.

Bread will be obtainable at Kowloon from the On Lee, the compradore, and also at the Empress Store, whilst Wiseman's branch will provide bread at Taikeo. Should it be necessary, distributing agencies will be opened later on.

RENTS ORDINANCE CASE.**LANDLADY SUMMONED FOR "MALA FIDES."**

A Chinese woman named Mrs. Wong Chan Ping was the defendant in a Rents Ordinance case opened before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday. The complainant in the case is Young Cheung, a trader of 127, Second Street, first floor. He has summoned the defendant for alleged mala fides in that she induced the complainant, who is the lessee of a domestic tenement, No. 13, Pokfulam Road, ground floor, to give up possession of the house by sending him a notice to quit dated February 2nd, 1922, the notice purporting to be in accordance with the law.

Mr. F. E. Nash appeared for the complainant and Mr. M. K. Lo for the defendant.

In outlining the case Mr. Nash said that defendant was the owner of seven houses, of which No. 13, Pokfulam Road, was one. In October, 1921, defendant entered into an agreement for the purchase of this property and completed the sale in December, 1921. Through her agent, Lam Leung, she entered into an arrangement with an architect to make certain alterations. Messrs. Raven and Raven inspected the premises in October and plans were submitted to the building authorities. These plans were not approved and between October and March various others were sent in. On March 30th the plans were approved and two days later the defendant sent complainant notice to quit, the notice purporting to be in accordance with the law. Messrs. Raven and Raven also sent a letter in English asking complainants to move out, pointing out that the owner had given them the necessary notice and they had to quit. In consequence of that notice, and what took place between the agents and defendants, the tenants left the premises. Mr. Nash submitted that the notices sent to the tenants were mala fide and defendants were liable to a penalty under section 6 of the Rents Ordinance Act.

The complainant was then put in the box. He said he was living at a family house, No. 127, Second Street, and had lived there since April 27th last. Previous to that he had lived for six years at No. 13, Pokfulam Road. He moved out of the house as the result of a notice received asking him to quit. He spoke to the defendant's agent about the notice and witness was then told that certain alterations were being made to the house; directly these were completed the house would be given back to him at an increased rental. The alterations were started before he actually left the house.

The Magistrate: And you really left because you were promised the house back again after it had been repaired?

The witness: Yes, I was compelled to move because things fell down all over the place.

Continuing, witness said he did not move all his belongings. He left his bedding and fixtures behind.

The Magistrate: But you had nobody's permission to leave the things there temporarily? You only left them there temporarily?—Yes, that is so; but I have lost everything. I said I would move the things away as soon as I could secure a place.

Since he had left the house, continued the witness, he had visited the place occasionally and noticed that the repairs were completed on November 10th. He applied for the return of the house, but was informed by the owner's agent that he could not go back. He reported this matter to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, the complainant said that he had occupied the rear cubicle and a few bed spaces.

Mr. Lo: Those bed spaces, I believe, you allowed to be used by people smoking opium?

Mr. Nash interjected, pointing out that the complainant need not answer that question and perhaps incriminate himself.

Mr. Lo: I only want to point out, your Worship, that this man is a profiteer.

Answering Mr. Lo's question, the complainant said the bed spaces might have been used by people smoking opium. At this stage the case was adjourned until this morning for further hearing.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.**CHINESE SENT TO PRISON.**

The case in which a Chinese was arrested on the Kowloon Station on Sunday morning in possession of a manner pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition was disposed of by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon.

Evidence was given by Mr. Neville of the Chinese Maritime Customs and by a Chinese interpreter as to the searching of the defendant on the station, and to the finding of the pistol and ammunition inside the man's trousers.

The defendant, who volunteered to give evidence, said that he was a farm labourer. He came down here on a pleasure trip and met a clansman who asked him to take the pistol back to his village.

The Magistrate: This weapon was found on you. The evidence is that you came down from Canton for the purpose of obtaining this gun. You have not told me where you got it from. It seems to me that you are a member of a gang taking part in the trading of arms, and it is my duty to report that trade. I sentence you to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and make an order that the pistol be confiscated.

The case in which a Chinese was arrested on the Kowloon-Canton express train on Sunday afternoon, in possession of a manner pistol has been further adjourned for a week, pending further investigations by the police as to the man's statement that he is an officer in the Canton Army.

THE MAILS.**REASON FOR DELAYED ARRIVAL.**

The delay in the arrival of the Home mails from Singapore has led, as usual, to criticism of the Singapore Post Office. The B.I. steamer Japan which left Singapore on the 3rd inst. and brought up the London and Straits mails was due to reach here on Saturday, the 9th, but did not arrive until yesterday morning (the 12th inst.). It is stated that the mails might have been sent on the Blue Funnel steamer Mentor which left Singapore a day earlier and arrived here on Friday, the 8th inst., at daylight, and the question is asked why the Singapore Post Office should not choose the fastest steamer for the service.

The explanation would appear to be that the Japan is a contract steamer and usually does the trip in an average of five days, but on this voyage has encountered very rough weather, and it was not possible for the Singapore Post Office to anticipate this. As to sending the mail on by a Blue Funnel steamer, the Singapore Post Office will probably be reminding us of a protest made to it about a year ago because they did put the mail on a Blue Funnel steamer, which was subsequently instructed to proceed to Manila before coming to Hongkong. The real "grouse" in the present instance is against the weather. We have heard it suggested that the fact that the Japan carried a large number of coolies possibly caused her to proceed at a slower speed in the teeth of the gale than she might otherwise have done.

From enquiries made on board the s.s. Japan yesterday afternoon, we learn that the delay in the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong was solely due to bad weather. For five days the mail steamer battled with heavy seas, which swept her fore and aft. She was only able to steam at a reduced speed at times and was carried out of her course by the force of the monsoon. The s.s. Japan weathered the storm well and with the exception of some slight damage to the fore-cabin fittings, she arrived in Hongkong practically unscathed. The delay, our reporter was informed, was not due to the presence of coolie passengers on board, though a number of these were carried, but they were well protected.

ANOTHER SHIP LAUNCHED AT TAIKOO DOCKS.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.'S FLEET.**

The latest addition to the fleet of Messrs. The China Navigation Co., Ltd. was launched yesterday from the ship-building yard of the Taikeo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.

The vessel, which is named Nanning, is intended for the coasting trade, and is a finely modelled steel-screw steamer of about 2,000 tons gross measurement. The principal dimensions are:—Length 305 feet over-all, breadth 44 feet, depth 21 feet 9 inches to upper deck. The ship is built on the deep framing principle, to scantlings approved by the British Corporation. The vessel has a top gun platform for crew, and accommodation in the bridge for petty officers and Chinese passengers. There are large steel deck-houses on the bridge deck containing a spacious saloon, and state-rooms for the officers and engineers. The Captain's cabin, chart room, and wireless house are arranged on the boat deck, while aft, on the upper deck, is a steel house containing the steam steering gear which is of the "Wilson and Pirrie" type, placed directly over the rudder and controlled by telemotor gear from a standard on the bridge. The main and upper decks are of steel, the fore-cabin and bridge being teak sheathed. A double bottom for water ballast has been arranged from fore peak bulkhead to aft peak bulkhead; peak tanks being also used as trimming tanks. The vessel has four large cargo hatches ranging from 33 feet long, and has twelve derricks capable of dealing with weights up to 40 tons, with twelve powerful steam winches, also a strong warping steam winch on the fore-cabin deck.

The vessel is electrically lighted throughout. Triple expansion engines, having cylinders 18in. 20in. 42in. diameter with 30 inches stroke, are being installed with two multibular marine boilers fitted with North Eastern Marine Co.'s superheaters having a working pressure of 200lbs. per square inch. The vessel will have a sea speed of 10 knots, loaded.

The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. H. W. Kent.

DAYLIGHT ARMED ROBBERY.
YESTERDAY'S HOLD-UP AT YAU MATI.

Early yesterday morning an armed robbery in broad daylight was carried out at No. 178, Coronation Road, Yau mati. Four men, dressed in the door of the house and asked for water. As soon as the door was opened the men rushed in, two of them producing revolvers. The occupants of the house, the mistress and her maid servant were held up and robbed of two wrist-watches and a small sum of money. The robbers then decamped. All the police stations on the Peninsula were informed of the affair shortly after the hold-up and detectives were sent out in search of the robbers but up to yesterday afternoon no arrests had been made.

LANE CRAWFORD'S Christmas Cheer

Lane Crawford's have perfected their arrangements for Christmas. Customers will find the widest selection of the choicest Christmas Fare, maintaining and increasing the nation-wide reputation of Lane Crawford's Quality at prices which are the strongest evidence possible that the cost of living is falling. Lane Crawford's have again set the new lower-price standard for foodstuffs.

Hams, English York Cut, whole	per lb.	1.30
" " " " 1/2 Ham	"	1.40
Devonshire Bacon	"	1.30
Prize Stilton Cheese	"	2.00
English Cheddar Cheese	"	1.20
Russian Caviare, Fresh	per jar	4.00
Pate de Foie Gras "Hummels"	per tin	3.50, 4.50
Hors d'Oeuvres 6 tins in pkt.	per pkt.	3.50
Plum Puddings, Grosse & Blackwells	1.15, 2.00, 3.25 & 3.75	
Mince-meat	1 lb. tins 1.00, 2 lb. tins 1.75	
Huntley & Palmers' Xmas Cakes	1 lb. 2.30, 2 lb. 4.50 & 6.00	
Fry's Chocolates, Queen Mary and Chocolate de Luxe	2.30	
Fancy Boxes Chocolates	from \$1.50 to \$16	
Almonds, Muscatels, Figs, Dates, Turkish Delight, Marzipan Confectionery, etc		

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**CAFE WISEMAN'S CHRISTMAS SPECIALITIES.****CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS**

Made at Wiseman's Bakery under European supervision from the very finest quality ingredients obtainable.

From \$1.50 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS FOR DECEMBER**ANDERSON'S.****Powell**

TELEPHONE C. 3148.

7 and 9, PEDDER STREET

(under the Hongkong Hotel).

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SWEATERS, SCARVES AND GLOVES
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

OVERCOATS

CAMELHAIR, FLEECE AND SCOTCH HOMESPUNS.

J. A. EGER

DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS, WAISTCOATS, ETC.

UNDERWEAR

PURE WOOL IN "THETA" VIVELLA AND SCOTCH MAKES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE ANNUAL RACE MEETING has been fixed for 28th FEBRUARY, 1st, 2nd and 3rd MARCH, 1923. [1913]

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."

SERVICES CONTRACTED DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR. BRILLES, d.c., also Cargo ex S.S. "COMMANDANT MAGES" from COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unloaded after the 18th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All aged packages will be examined on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Hongkong, 12th December, 1922. [1912]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HUMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE S.S. "SIERRA MORENA"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon today.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 15th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining unloaded after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by CARL BODIKER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1922. [1904]

BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining unloaded after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1922. [1897]

XMAS comes but Once a Year, and

is everyone's delight. To send a Few

NICE CIGARS to Friends at Home

Place Your Orders with

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

and they do the best.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COME EARLY. [1453]

THE CORONET.

HAROLD LLOYD

GRANDMA'S BOY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

5.30 P.M.

TARZAN

FINAL EPISODES.

NO SHOW AT 9.15.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY moved our Office to the Ground Floor of 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between Mercantile Bank and Netherlands Trading Society).

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS CORPORATION, LTD.

7th December, 1922. [1882]

NOTICE.

B. CHRISTIANSEN, DECEASED.

NOTICE issued by Order of the Danish Probate Authority, The Royal Danish Consul-General, Shanghai.

All persons having Claims against the estate of the abovesigned Deceased must file the same with the Royal Danish Consulate at Canton within 8 months from the date of this Notice. The Claims of all persons failing to comply with this Notice will not be considered.

Dated the 11th day of December, 1922.

(Sd.) WALLACE J. HANSEN, Royal Danish Consul, Canton.

1900]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at 5.15 P.M.

To Receive from the Committee a Report, Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1922.

To Consider, and if thought expedient, pass a Resolution continuing the additional subscription of \$2.00 per month until the 31st December, 1924.

To Elect Officers, Members of the Committee, and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To Decide on any Resolution which may be submitted to the Secretaries and Treasurers four days prior to the Meeting.

Any Other Business.

By Order of the Committee, PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1922. [1898]

Nominations for Members of the General Committee should reach the Secretaries and Treasurers not later than 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 14th DECEMBER, 1922.

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

On SATURDAY,

The 30th Day of Dec., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

1897]

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and

Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186 being a scavenging lane. All of which were

Acquired for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situated in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors,

8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

1897]

FOR SALE

AT

REFULSE BAY.

LOT B/158 (31,200 sq. ft.). A well situated newly built Fully Furnished Modern

Two-story HOUSE. Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bed. 3 Bath, Kitchen, Drying Room, Garage, Tennis Court, Servants' Quarters on Modern Plan. House has big open Verandah and good surrounding grounds, Electric Light throughout, Hot Water Service and Telephone. Private Path to Beach.

Offers to purchase to be sent to Messrs. BRUNNEN, MOORE & CO. (CHINA), LIMITED, 7, Queen's Road Central on or before the 15th of December, 1922.

Applications to view may be had at the office of Messrs. BRUNNEN, MOORE & CO. (CHINA), LTD., 7, Queen's Road Central.

1891]

FOR SALE.

OWNER leaving the Colony. Small Yacht PIANO. Recently entirely refitted. In perfect condition. Beautiful full tone. \$350. Also DULCITONE. Very little used. Great addition to an Orchestra or Jazz Band. Open to offer.

Apply Box 1909, c/o Daily Press Office.

1909]

WANTED.

BRADFORD Piece Goods Merchant desires working arrangement with 1st Class Firm. Will provide own Salesman, pay wages, nature Broker and all Cabling expenses. Apply Box 1800,

1890]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1921.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Corner of BONHAM ROAD & WESTERN ST.

THE New School Year begins JANUARY 3rd. Entrance Examination for New Boys, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, at 9.30 A.M.

For Prospectus, for Boarders and Day-boys, apply

THE WARDEN, ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

1893]

PERFUMES.

OH, WHAT MEMORIES

REMEMBER YOUR FRIENDS WITH PERFUMES.

JUST FROM PARIS.

Something new to the Colony:

Coffres des Roses, Camille, Mary Garden, Princess, Ygor, des Actrices and others.

Ask for them at all Leading Stores, also other Perfumes RIGAUD Brand.

RIGAUD PERFUMES will please the most critical recipient.

PRICES vary according to size; QUALITY never varies.

Local Distributor,

VICENTE ATIENZA,

Phone K. 155. 18, NATHAN ROAD.

1895]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

St. George's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors

MR. WONG SHU HAM

Chief Manager... Mr. L. B. HARRIS

Asst. Manager... Mr. R. T. WONG

Hongkong Manager... Mr. L. F. ALLEN

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 5 per cent, 4 per cent, and 3 per cent, per annum, respectively.

L. B. HOLMES.

Hongkong, October 2d 1920.

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, BF, BU, BW, TE, TU, VC.

LOST.—Kowloon. Sunday afternoon Large Black and Tan DOG, Smooth Hair, Small Pointed Ears. Reward. Telephone K. 549. [278]

TO LET.—A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to HUXFORDS, ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. [278]

WANTED.—To rent a European House furnished or unfurnished, with at least 6 Rooms. Reply addressed to P.O. Box 604 [277]

TO BE LET.—GODOWN.—Spacious Two storied Godown, situated on the Praya near Bowring Canal and containing approximately 5,000 square feet on each floor. To be let to the end of the year.—Apply 2, office of this paper. [234]

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE... .. \$1.75.

On Sale at

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Canton: Messrs. BARNES & CO.

1891]

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The

contains a decided eye irritant. A suggestion from sections of the local roads

gestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of

Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Lunol, Flouzal,

Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices

from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment

in South China—located in 23, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer

sewing Machine Company.—Adv. 1001

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction because it is a Skilful Blend of the Best Highland SCOTCH WHISKIES, of Great Age, matured in Sherry-wood Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

DE ROME.—At the French Hospital, on December 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. DE ROME, a daughter. [1911]

HALL.—At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, on December 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. HALL, a daughter. [1810]

MOORE.—At Shanghai, on December 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. MOORE, a daughter. [1810]

SILAS.—At Shanghai, on December 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR D. SILAS, a son.

DEATHS.

CHILD.—At Chang-An-Tang, Chelsfield, Kent, on October 28th, ELIZY ELIZABETH, widow of THOMAS CHILD, of H.M. Customs, Peking.

MACDONALD.—At Glenwood, Virginia Water, Surrey, on November 5th, Major DONALD MACDONALD, late of Hongkong.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 13TH, 1922.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Once again France and England have been in sharp disagreement across the conference table. We are told of the present

London conference, that the "first day's business proceeded smoothly." We do not imagine that Reuter's Agency has suddenly become ironical in its old age; rather do we suppose that it is nothing more or less than a sober fact that we have reached a stage in our post-war development when it is noteworthy that a gathering of Allied Premiers can meet for one day and remain harmonious. We wonder how much business is dealt with at the opening session of these conferences. At all events, subsequent telegrams rapidly obliterated the pleasing phantasm of cooing Premiers; they evidently began to talk "shop." Let us also look on the past four years as an opening session in which we have at all costs made pleasant remarks about each other, and now let us come to business.

Surely it is time to admit quite frankly that if the Anglo-French entente is not dead, it is certainly in extremis. An international understanding which proceeds from crisis to crisis like the flicker

of a cinematograph is not an understanding; it is a confounded nuisance. It is like a blister which will not burst. That this should be the state of affairs four years after the day on which the troops of England and France rested on their arms after four years of shoulder to shoulder fighting is not "unbelievable," "incredible," or "absurd," as some people still in the first session stage would have us believe. It is simply an illustration of the frailty of human nature. Human nature is indeed one of the most fixed factors in the history of the world; there are some who deny that it is susceptible to any change whatsoever. If France and England were on the footing of friendship to-day which they appeared to be on from 1914-1918, that footing which many worthy people in both countries delude themselves into thinking they are still standing upon, there would be no need for conferences of Allied Premiers. Both countries, and Germany, would be settling their differences through the medium of the League of Nations. Human nature has not yet been educated up to that standard. Taking things as they are what do we find? We find the statesmen of France and England essaying an impossible task. They are endeavouring to maintain an entente between two countries whose foreign policies diverge in every direction. We will enumerate some of these divergencies. The first and most fundamental is the question of reparations. The English point of view is that it is unjust and above all things bad business to cripple an impoverished and enfeebled Germany. Make her pay what is practical, by all means, though it will never be adequate, but to seize the "Ruhr basin" and apply other proposed sanctions would, in British eyes, be worse than a blunder; it would be a crime. France, doubtful of Germany's repentance, sceptical of her poverty, dependent for her own financial stability on receiving reparations which no impartial economist believes possible of payment, feeling the cold chill of European isolation creeping about her bare shoulders, clings with fearful tenacity to the Treaty of Versailles which her allies, and notably the British Empire, signed and sealed. In its ferocious terms she sees her only hope and in those terms England has begun to read the death sentence of Europe. Fundamental difference this; difference not amenable to any formulae, devise the experts never so cunningly.

At the Washington conference another divergence arose. The Empire, supported by the United States of America, worked for the abolition of submarines. France worked for their retention. She had her wish. The national motives are here plain. To a sea-linked Empire, dependent for its existence on ocean trade, submarines are a deadly menace. To France, unable to afford a surface fleet, her position amongst the navies of the world rapidly receding into obscurity, submarines offer an opportunity to obtain some sea power by menacing trade.

Whose trade? That question when asked at Washington remained unanswered, and H. G. Wells on answering it in the *Daily Mail* had his contract as a special correspondent abruptly terminated. Finally, there is the Near East. The consequences of the divergencies between French and British policy in this area are still a prominent feature in the international situation. France, anxious for Syria (though she is only the mandatory power thereof) and hostile to Greece, entered into negotiations with the Turkish Nationalists without consulting England. When Greece collapsed one might be pardoned for supposing that some of the French papers were celebrating a national victory over "perfidious Albion." In the course of the subsequent events at the Dardanelles, France withdrew her troops at the critical moment and left the English on their own.

It is difficult, being English, to write of these matters other than from the English point of view, but that is not to infer that from the French standpoint her actions are unjustified. Leaving aside the apportionment of blame, between us we have brought the entente to the dust. It is to-day little more than a phrase, a *convenance*; it is fast becoming a memory. These are frank statements and so strong is the force of habit that to some they may seem pessimistic. To others they will seem that they are the belated expression of an unpleasant truth. France and England have passed the parting of the ways; they have parted. They can only rejoin each other by one of two methods—Either they must abandon the paths of national policies and unite on the broad road of world co-operation, a road whose trace is

scarcely more than surveyed by the road makers of the League of Nations, or else one nation must definitely retrace its steps and follow along the path in world politics which is favoured by its neighbour. The present state of human nature affords scant hope of the acceptance by both nations of the first alternative, for the heady spirit of crude nationalism still runs briskly in our veins, notwithstanding the recent blood-letting on a scale of unprecedented profuseness. As to the second alternative, its adoption by either France or England would mean the recognition by that country of the fact that she was no longer a great Power. Here again human nature steps in. There is a third possibility, and that is that England and France will drift into a position of open and expensive rivalry such as existed in the '90's, and would have continued to exist had not the two countries been drawn together by the German menace. Surveying these three possibilities, we are inclined to recommend prayer on behalf of the first and insurance against the third.

Commander C. E. Brook, R.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Tamar*.

Mr. Howard Bucknell has been appointed American Vice-Consul at Canton. He is transferred from Peking.

The winning number in the Silver Purse Bazaar at the St. Vincent de Paul's Bazaar was 140. The winning number in the eight-day clock raffle was 113.

From the latest home papers we learn that Major Henry Keswick, who formerly represented Epsom in Parliament, this time contested Dumfries County as a Unionist.

Major S. B. Coates, M.C., of the 102nd K.E.O. Grenadiers, left by the *Katsang* for Calcutta, for the purpose of attending a course in the Senior Officers' School at Belgium.

The Chief Officer of the s.s. *Mau Sang* has reported to the Police, that, sometime during Sunday, the Captain's cabin was entered by an unknown person, who stole a pair of shoes, a portmanteau and a pair of binoculars. The stolen property is valued at \$112.

A fire took place at Homuntin, during the early hours of yesterday morning, resulting in 12 small wooden huts being destroyed. The fire commenced in one of the huts and spread with great rapidity. The Kowloon Fire Brigade was called to the scene but was unable to save the group of huts. The amount of the damage is unknown, as is also the cause of the outbreak.

The Medical Officer of Health's return for the week ended December 9th shows five cases of notifiable disease, and five deaths from influenza (not notifiable). This return comprises one Chinese case of plague, two British and four Chinese cases of diphtheria, one British,

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONFERENCE OF ALLIED PREMIERS.

ENTENTE PRESERVED OVER CHRISTMAS.

LONDON, December 11th.

The only point on which the Allied Conference of Premiers definitely agreed was the rejection of the German proposals. French insistence on the occupation of the Ruhr district was the stumbling-block. On this matter the Allies agreed to differ. Nevertheless, there is no disposition to regard the discussions as abortive, the delegates themselves insisting that no rupture has occurred.

The outstanding fact is that the Entente has been preserved over Christmas, which has caused considerable relief in authoritative political circles, in which stress is laid on the atmosphere of goodwill surrounding the discussions.

HOPES CENTRE ON LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

It is hoped that during the period of adjournment of the Premier's Conference, the Lausanne Conference may achieve substantial results which would favourably react on the other negotiations.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Reparations to be considered at the Conference at Brussels, fixed for this week-end, at which the Germans were to be present, will not take place before the New Year.

Mr. Bonar Law will probably make a statement in the House of Commons either to-day or to-morrow, and it is almost certain there will be a discussion on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill.

ONE IMPORTANT RESULT.

French circles declare that the conference led to one important result, namely, recognition of the fact that the problem of reparations and the general settlement of debts are inseparable.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMPROMISE LIKELY TO BE REACHED.

LONDON, December 11th.

Prior to the resumed meeting of the conference of Premiers this afternoon, the British Cabinet met, this morning, to decide the attitude towards the tentative proposal before the conference. The French and Belgian delegates conferred separately. It is understood from well-informed quarters that it is expected the conference will adjourn to-day or to-morrow, probably for a fortnight.

M. Poincaré insists most strongly on occupation of the Ruhr. This proposal does not meet with the full support of British circles, but it is unlikely the divergence of views will lead to anything in the nature of a rupture. It is expected that a compromise will be reached before the adjournment.

GERMANY WILLING TO CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, December 11th.

An authoritative German quarter in London, interviewed by Reuter, indignantly denied the French suggestion that the German Note was only evolved under pressure and the threat to occupy the Ruhr. On the contrary, the German Government would not have produced the plan if it believed the Allies thought such pressure necessary. The production of the plan was evidence of Germany's willingness to co-operate in any definite solution of the reparations problem. The money derived from the German and external loans would be utilised not merely in stabilising the mark but also in paying reparations. The only way of paying was by a loan, but Germany was unable to guarantee the issue of the proposed loan immediately. No foreign investor would invest if the Ruhr was to be occupied. Germany must be granted a considerable rest to regain confidence.

The person interviewed concluded:—All talk, like Mussolini's, of a great international loan, is nonsense. Such a loan would only be possible when the reparations question had been completely solved.

OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, December 11th.

It is reported in French circles that the Allies will undoubtedly grant the German demand for a moratorium from January 1934, but occupation of the Ruhr will occur simultaneously as a pledge of Germany's good faith in executing financial reforms. The French report adds that the Little Entente representatives will probably attend the next meeting in London, Paris or Brussels, if, as is expected, the conference to-night adjourns for a fortnight, as they are interested in matters like the cancellation of inter-Allied debts.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

GERMANY DESIRES A SETTLEMENT.

BERLIN, December 11th.

The German reply to the Ambassadors' Conference Notes, dated September 29th and November 11th declares that the disarmament of Germany was completed not only within the limits of the Treaty of Versailles, but also in accordance with the London Ultimatum. It denies that there has been systematic obstruction by the German authorities.

The reply goes on to argue that if Germany wishes to settle the reparations problem, she must concentrate the nation's economic forces and increase production, but this will be impossible if she is obliged to destroy the material indispensable to agriculture and industry.

A CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE ON MILITARY QUESTIONS.

The German Government is anxious to terminate the activity of the Allied Military Commission of Control, and is, therefore, ready to display a conciliatory attitude regarding military questions. It considers that the Allies will recognise that Germany is not seeking to evade the Treaty of Versailles.

WORLD'S BIGGEST WIRELESS STATION.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT RATIFIES AGREEMENT.

CAPE TOWN, December 11th.

Mr. McLellan, an engineer in the employ of Marconi's, Ltd., has been placed in charge of the construction of the new South African wireless station, which will be the biggest in the world. When completed, the station will give a direct service to practically every country in the world. The South African Parliament has ratified the agreement, and the work will start immediately. It is expected that the station will be completed in eighteen months.

THE SIKI-CARPENTIER FIGHT APPROVAL OF FRENCH BOXING FEDERATION GRANTED.

PARIS, December 11th.

The Boxing Federation has approved of the Carpentier-Siki match with the condition that charity benefits exclusively.

The match will be controlled by the federation, and Siki appears before the committee which is inquiring into his allegation that his match with Carpentier was faked.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS TILL NEW YEAR.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Premier's Conference has adjourned until January 2nd.

M. Poincaré, returning to his hotel in the evening, interviewed by Reuter as regards the progress of the Conference, said laconically:—"It is finished."

BRITAIN OPPOSED TO FRENCH DEMAND.

LATER.

The Premier's Conference on January 2nd will be held in Paris. The breaking up of the London conference was due to the British refusal to comply with the French demand for the occupation of the Ruhr district in return for granting Germany a short moratorium.

ITALIANS SUPPORT FRENCH STANDPOINT.

LONDON, December 11th.

The final communiqué of the Premier's Conference was confined to a review of matters deliberated upon and previously cabled. It confirms the statement that the German Note was unanimously found unsatisfactory and it adds that the Premier's conversations will continue in Paris on January 2nd to enable definite conclusions to be reached on "the whole questions discussed in London" before January 15th, when the moratorium expires.

Reuter adds that, abandoning their previous opposition, the Italians supported the French standpoint, that the seizure of fiscal mines and State forests was necessary in connection with the exaction of guarantees from Germany. The Italians were also disposed to study the question of a Customs barrier in the Rhineland.

ITALIAN PREMIER EXPRESSES GUARDED SATISFACTION.

An important outcome of the discussion of inter-Allied debts was that the Balfour Note thereon was considered dead by the Conference. It is concluded that the Allies will discuss inter-Allied debts entirely apart from the United States.

An outstanding feature of the Conference was M. Poincaré's impression of great cordiality in the relations of Ministers notwithstanding their prospective inability to reach an agreement as regards the pledges from Germany. Signor Mussolini, interviewed by Reuter, expressed guarded satisfaction at the result of the Conference.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

BUENOS AIRES, December 11th.

Brasil has notified the Argentine that the tripartite disarmament conference has been abandoned.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA'S COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AN IMPORTANT PROGRAMME SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.

The annual report to Congress by Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, recommends, *inter alia*, the establishment of foreign trade zones in the ports of the United States as a substitute for the present system of bonded warehouses, with a view to increasing the volume of trade carried by American ships. There should be a radical reduction in passport fees and a revision of the formalities required of travellers, owing to retaliatory measures abroad, "handicapping" American merchants.

An adequate definition of the liability of ocean cargo carriers, for loss or damage of goods was necessary, also codification and revision of the navigation laws, the enactment of a leadline law similar to the maritime Powers of Europe, and exemption from Federal taxes of American residents abroad engaged in expanding American commerce.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE ANGLORUSSIAN DUEL.

PARIS, December 11th.

Interviewed by a representative of *Humanité* at Lausanne, M. Chicherin declared that Russia would not sign an agreement opening the Black Sea to war fleets and violating the sovereignty of Turkey. Clearly Britain aimed at separating Turkey from Russia, but this was an illusion.

The conference had assumed the character of a "duel" between Britain and Russia. The policy of Britain with regard to the Straits coincided with the recrudescence of British activity in North Persia, where the presence of oil explained this policy. The absence of Russia's signature from the peace treaty would mean the Allies' success would be illusory and would soon fail.

THE GREEK DEBACLE.

THE ADVICE BRITAIN GAVE TO GREECE.

LONDON, December 11th.

Allegations that Lord Curzon did not acquaint his colleagues with the plight of the Greek Army before the debacle in Asia Minor were disposed of in the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law stated that correspondence between M. Gounaris and Lord Curzon on this subject had been circulated to the Cabinet, which had not discussed the matter.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that he was ill at the time of the circulation, and stated that he and Lord Curzon had advised M. Gounaris on January 13th, that there would be no peace unless the Greeks withdrew from Smyrna.

RUSSIAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

BORDER STATES AGREE TO REDUCTIONS.

REVAL, December 11th.

A message from Moscow says the disarmament conference between Russia and the Border States has agreed to all the clauses of a non-aggression treaty, except those dealing with the Polo-Lishanin conflict and a Russian proposal to make the signing dependent on the signing of a disarmament treaty.

The Russians declared they would be able to reduce their army in the first year to six hundred thousand. The other delegations made similar declarations, the Polish representatives saying they could reduce Poland's force to two hundred and eighty thousand.

THE COLOURED SEAMEN PROBLEM.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Comdr. Kenworthy, who drew attention to the undesirable effects of the presence of a greater number of coloured seamen in Hull and other ports. Sir Lloyd Greame said that measures after the Armistice to induce unemployed coloured men to return to their native lands were only partially successful, and were expensive and had to be discontinued. He pointed out that many were British subjects. The Home Office had taken special steps to prevent the entry of non-British coloured men.

A KU-KLUX-KLAN ORATOR SPEAKS FROM BAPTIST PULPIT.

NEW YORK, December 11th.

A white-robed, white-headed member of the notorious Ku-Klux-Klan, for the suppression of which there was recently much agitation all over America, mounted the pulpit of a Baptist Church at Brooklyn and read a statement declaring the Klan's aims as: "Down with the whisky sellers, maintain the supremacy of the white race, and promote Protestantism."

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES. NEW BATTLESHIPS NECESSARY.

LONDON, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had decided to lay down two new battleships, which must be laid down by December 31st, under the Washington Treaty. He regretted he was unable to arrange for a discussion of the naval situation this session, and said the Government had reconsidered the matter and had come to the conclusion that they had no option but to lay down these ships. It was impossible to delay the matter beyond this year.

ANOTHER AMERICAN POLITICAL GROUP.

COMBINATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND FARMERS.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Dec. 11th.

A conference has been opened for joint political action, being attended by national leaders of the Labour, Farm, Socialist and other groups. The speakers declared that the recent elections brought together the industrial workers and farmers, demonstrating common economic and political interests, although they denied any intention of forming a third party.

RESTORATION OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

DOMINION METHODS TO BE STUDIED.

LONDON, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, the Premier said that after a consultation with the ex-Premier, he had decided to establish a tribunal of investigation, composed of three prominent economists, regarding the restoration of agriculture, and to make a study of the methods adopted in the Dominions and other countries during the past half century.

MUSULMANS & BOLSHEVICKS. OPPOSITION MOVEMENT SPREADING.

LONDON, December 11th.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent says the anti-Bolshevist movement among the Muslims in the Caucasus is spreading. News received by the Moscow authorities says the agitation has spread to all the Mohammedan hill tribes and is assuming a dangerous aspect.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO'S DIVIDEND.

OPTIMISTIC FORECAST BY THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. Sir Charles Greenway, presiding at the general meeting, predicted that the output of refined oil from Persia was likely to be nearly doubled within the next eighteen months.

FIRST MEETING OF IRISH SENATE.

THE FOUR WOMEN SENATORS IN ATTENDANCE.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Irish Senate met for the first time to-day, when 54 out of 60 members took the oath. Striking figures were the octogenarian, Dr. Sigerson, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Countess Desart and three other women Senators.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE TREATIES.

REPORT REGARDING RATIFICATION REQUESTED.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.

The Senate has adopted a resolution, proposed by Senator Hitchcock, requesting the State Department to report on the progress made in securing ratification abroad of the Washington Conference Treaties.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA. CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENT.

MELBOURNE, December 11th.

Preliminary negotiations have been completed for a reciprocal customs arrangement between Canada and Australia.

M.C.C.'S AFRICAN TOUR.

BESANT, December 11th.

The M.C.C. team scored 284 (Sandham 128) and East Rand 46 runs for 4 wickets. The match was drawn.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, December 11th.

There were violent earthquake shocks here this morning.

"GRANDMA'S BOY."

Harold Lloyd's five-part comedy "Grandma's Boy" has broken records everywhere else and, if the bookings during the first two days of its season at the Coronet may be taken as a criterion, it is abundantly evident that Hongkong is not going to prove an exception to the rule. Amongst local film patrons the picture has created fresh enthusiasm for the engaging young man with the horn-rimmed spectacles who does the drollest things so amusingly. "Grandma's Boy" is to be shown for the rest of the week.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT UNZEN. INHABITANTS IN EXTENSIVE ZONE PANIC STRICKEN.

OSAKA, December 12th.

Twenty-three persons were killed and twenty-two injured in the Kyushu earthquake. The shocks continue.

Mount Unzen, six miles from Nagasaki, is in a state of volcanic activity, the roar of whose crater can be heard in Nagasaki.

The inhabitants in the earthquake zone are in a state of panic, and are fleeing from their homes. The local stations are crowded with refugees, who are unable to find seats in the packed trains.

Many villagers have taken refuge in Nagasaki, reaching the city by boats.

SHIMABARA DISTRICT IN DARKNESS.

Telegraph and telephone communications on the Shimabara Peninsula are seriously damaged, also the Shimabara Hydro-Electrical Station. The whole of the Shimabara district has been plunged into darkness, adding to the general alarm and confusion.

CHINA'S INCREASED POSTAL CHARGES.

"THEIR DEMORALISING INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN COMMERCE."

LONDON, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. F. Stockton requested information regarding "the material increase in Chinese postal and telegraph charges since removal of competition by foreign posts." He asked whether the Foreign Office would bear in mind the demoralising influence of such postal methods on foreign commerce, and endeavour to afford foreign interests adequate protection in cases where China assumes control hitherto vested in international bodies.

Mr. Robert McNeill (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) replied that an official report regarding increases had been received. He promised to institute inquiries.

ANOTHER KIDNAPPED MISSIONARY RELEASED.

PEKING, December 12th.

It is authoritatively announced from Hankow, that the missionary, Rev. A. M. Landon, has been released by the bandits.

CHINA'S PREMIER.

DR. C. T. WANG APPOINTED TO ACT.

SHANGHAI, December 12th.

It is reported from Peking that a mandate issued yesterday appointed Dr. C. T. Wang as acting Premier.

LOCAL NEWS.

"IF DULL, THE FAULT OF THE COMMUNITY."

The following comment is from the *N. C. Daily News*:—

The *Hongkong Daily Press* is at present publishing a series of articles under the title of "Reflections of a Passer-By," and the latest one to reach us deals with Far Eastern newspapers. We do not need to concern ourselves with the bulk of his opinions, but dealing with the subject of "local news" he makes the remark that "by its nature it is inherently dull" and goes on to say:—

It is much more entertaining to listen to a best man's account of a wedding told in the club at 8 p.m. on the day of the event than it is to read a reporter's impressions of the ceremony.

No doubt he is perfectly correct, and if reporters could glean even a moderate proportion of their information by meeting best men and others with news to disclose at the club at 8 p.m., their job would be one of infinite ease and pleasure. But in a place like Shanghai, where one half of the foreign community not only does not know how the other half lives but has no idea of how it spends its time, this happy scheme of things is out of the question. It is true that now of a particular type but of a limited variety can be obtained at the club, but in trying to pick up anything like the whole day's doings the reporter who trusted himself to that one source would find that he was badly left. On the contrary he has a wide stretch of ground to cover and people interesting and uninteresting, polite and otherwise, to meet before his work can be nearly accomplished. And if local news be inherently dull, it must be the fault of an inherently dull community.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE LEGATION.

The Japanese Legation at Peking on December 2nd issued the following statement:—

EVACUATION OF SHANTUNG.

The Treaty for the Settlement of Outstanding Questions Relative to Shantung signed at Washington on February 4th, 1922, provides: "The Japanese troops, including gendarmes, now stationed along the Tientsin-Peking Railway and its branches shall be withdrawn as soon as the Chinese police or military force shall have been set to take over the protection of the Railway" and further that "the entire withdrawal of such Japanese troops shall be effected within three months, if possible, and in any case not later than six months, from the date of the signature of the present Treaty." The Treaty also provided that: "The Japanese garrison at Tientsin shall be completely withdrawn simultaneously, if possible, with the transfer to China of the administration of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow, and, in any case, not later than thirty days from the date of such transfer."

Pursuant to the letter and spirit of these provisions of the Treaty, the Japanese Government withdrew the troops from along the Railway with the least possible delay. On March 27th the agreement for carrying out the withdrawal was concluded at Peking with the Chinese Government, and the withdrawal was effected on May 5th, that is, three months after the signature of the Treaty—that is to say within the shortest period provided for in the Treaty. All the troops along the Railway had been withdrawn by the above mentioned date, and by May 8th they had been sent home, to Tientsin. As the Japanese troops withdrew Chinese guards were placed along the Railway, and since that time they have been discharging their duties; fortunately, in a satisfactory manner.

As to the withdrawal of troops garrisoned at Tientsin, it will be promptly effected in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty, when this is rendered possible by the progress of the detailed arrangements now proceeding at Peking.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM HANKOW. The Japanese Government, on May 27th, 1922, announced that the Japanese garrison at Hankow would be promptly withdrawn in accordance with this decision all the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Hankow on July 2nd, 1922.

At the Washington Conference the Japanese Delegation announced that the military radio apparatus in the barracks of the Japanese garrison at Hankow would be disposed of at the time of the withdrawal of troops, and in accordance with this announcement the Japanese Government is making preparations to pull down the whole wireless equipment. As to the barracks, accessory buildings and the land on which they are situated, part of them will be left to the local Japanese residents to be used as a playground, club or public hall, other parts will be left to the Tao Dobun Kai, for the purpose of enlarging an educational institution having as its object the promotion of Sino-Japanese culture and welfare.

ABOLITION OF JAPANESE POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

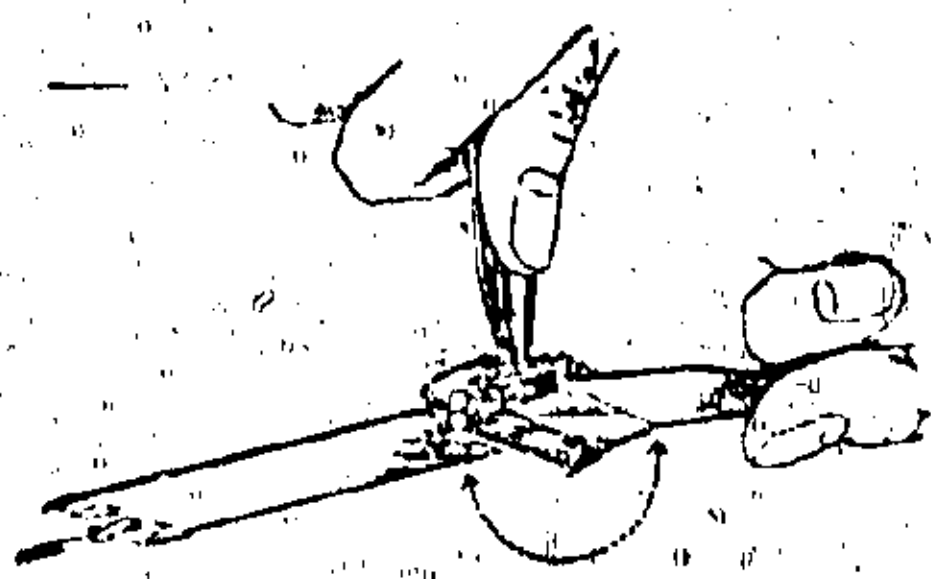
The Japanese Government will abolish the Japanese post offices in China by January 1st, 1923, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference concerning "foreign postal agencies in China." But "the communication between Japan and China is so peculiarly close and extensive that it is desirable to conclude—in order to save both countries the inconvenience arising from the abolition of the Japanese post offices—a special agreement looking to a reduction of charges and an improvement of postal arrangements on the basis of the International Postal Convention, and to carry such special agreement into effect before the Japanese post offices are abolished. It was considered necessary to confer with the Chinese authorities regarding these and other matters connected with the abolition of Japanese post offices; and with these objects in view the Japanese Government proposed to the Chinese Government that the Governments of Japan and China appoint delegates to hold a conference. The Chinese Government agreed to the proposal and the negotiations were opened at Peking on August 18th, 1922. The negotiations have been steadily progressing, and we expect that they will be concluded in a very short time. The special postal agreement mentioned above relates to ordinary mail, parcel post, letters and parcel boxes with declared values, and postal money orders.

The Hon. Charles B. Warren, American Ambassador to Japan, has gone to Peking for a stay of two or three weeks.

The Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry has granted a charter of a new lodge in North China—Lodge Caldonia, Tientsin.

News reached Hankow last week that the Rev. C. O. Forsberg of Hanchow, who has been a captive in the hands of Honan bandits for several weeks, has been released and has returned to Chengchow with a guard of soldiers of General Wu Pei Fu. No explanation of his release was given to him by his captors, but it was evidently due to the military operations in progress against the bandits. Mr. Forsberg says he was well treated in his captivity. Further information leads to the belief that Rev. A. M. Landon and the child of Rev. Borg Lunden either have been released or will be set free. Fighting between the bandits and the Honan soldiers is in progress.

GIFTS FOR MEN.



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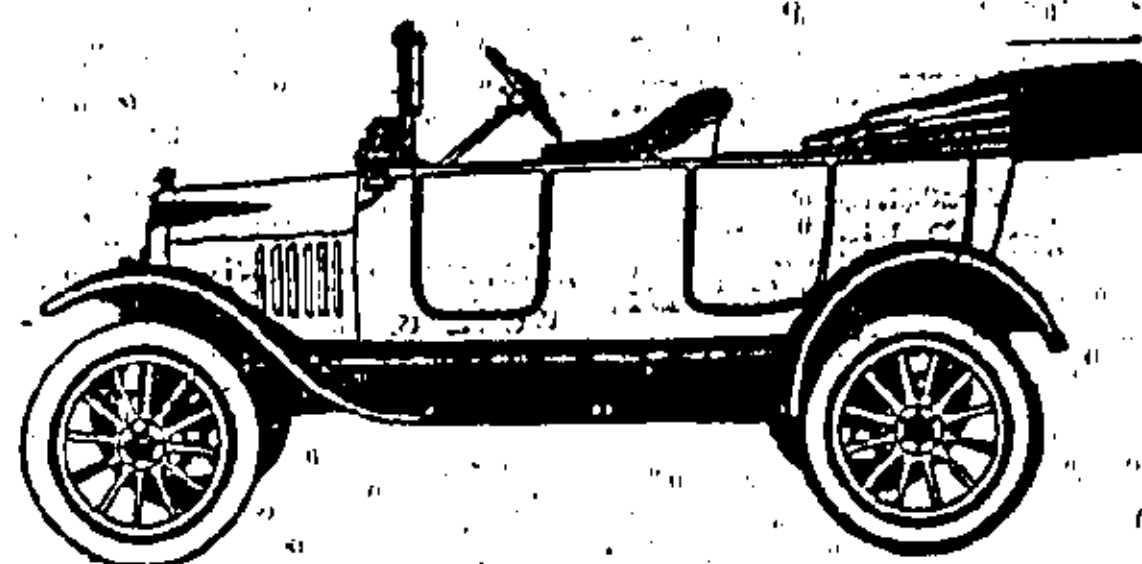
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HAVE WOMEN SOULS?

REVISION OF THE TEN
COMMANDMENTS.

The American Ambassador (Mr. George Harvey) was the principal guest at the Authors' Club dinner last month, when he courageously devoted himself to the topic "Have women souls?" The quick and natural rejoinder, he said, was "Why not ask have men?" The two questions seemed analogous, but really they were not, and the respective answers must be found in evidence deduced from facts and beliefs. Buddhism denied the possession of souls by mankind and made no distinction of sex. Christianity asserted that men had souls and made it a primary tenet of faith. On the other hand, acceptance of the Jewish idea with respect to men did not necessarily include its application to women because of the contradictory teachings set forth in the sacred books from the very beginning with regard to sex relationship.

Mr. Harvey passed to an examination of the position as laid down in the Bible, quoting Genesis 1: 27: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." But in the second chapter there was the divergent version of the creation of woman from the rib of man. Examining the evidence, Mr. Harvey pointed out that the first Book of the Bible was a composite production, and argued that if on version of the creation of woman was inspired obviously the other could not be.

The Chaldean cosmogony was identical with the first version in Genesis. Persian and Pagan narrations still more ancient were in substantial accord. Mr. Harvey traced other ancient legends generally confirmatory of the equal creation of man and woman. He stated as definite conclusions (1) that the Book of Genesis as a whole was not inspired, but was derived from Babylonian not Egyptian sources; (2) that legendary authority in favour of the Elohist version with respect to both quality and quantity was overwhelming; (3) that the sole basis of the assumption that woman was created from man's rib to show her inferiority was a solitary legend incorporated in Genesis to maintain an existing and clearly unjust custom; (4) that there existed no warrant whatever in the account of creation for asserting that in this most important of all relationships the law of God contradicted the law of nature; and (5) that consequently the law of nature, which held all animate things upon an exactly even basis of perfect equality as to the possession of all attributes must stand.

There was no recognition in the Decalogue of the possession of souls or inherent rights by women. "The fact," he continued, "is that women are not only bound by but are freed, at least by inference, from any obligation to observe the requirements of our fundamental religious law. The Ten Commandments were written for men, and apply to men exclusively except in so far as indirectly through the agency of men certain minor duties are imposed upon members of the household, and even here the full responsibility devolves upon the head of the tribe or family."

This view Mr. Harvey justified by a close examination of the Ten Commandments. "Thou shalt not steal," he said, did not apply to women. "The fact that men have imposed restrictions upon women during the ages of their control since the Decalogue was promulgated," he said, "was wholly immaterial, and need be considered only in a diplomatic, not at all in a moral sense." Both theory and practice, no less clearly than logic and reason, drive us irresistibly to this conclusion: Either the Commandments should be revised to meet the requirements of modern conditions, or a specific Decalogue, wholly distinct from that now restricted to observance by men, should be constructed for the exclusive guidance of women.

"The determination of such a problem would fall naturally to the theologians, but in view of their apparent inability or unwillingness to hazard the undertaking I can think of no fairer hope of true solution than through the Authors' Club, to whose grave consideration and active ministrations I now commend the whole fascinating proposition."

A LITTLE MORE AND A LITTLE LESS

The following reaches us almost casually says the *Straits Times*, but is worthy of more than casual perusal:—

A little more kindness,
A little less creed,
A little more giving,
A little less greed,
A little more smile,
A little less frown,
A little less kicking,
A man when he's down,
A little more "we,"
A little less "I,"
A little more laugh,
A little less cry,
A little more flowers,
On the pathway of life,
And fewer on-grave
At the end of the strife.

REPENTING AT LEISURE

Marriage at the mature age of 77 to a widow of 88 summers, who, now, says five meals a day, the best she can get, has brought early disillusionment to a resident of Borden, near Sittingbourne. He appeared before the Milton Board of Guardians, a frail, spare figure, to ask for relief for himself and the more amply proportioned lady to whom he was married only 13 days earlier. His story was that after several years of loneliness as a widower he looked round for a wife, and a relative brought his wish to the notice of the Board. (Continued as foot of next column.)

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to Health

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Hall's Wine, the great British Tonic for Health and Strength, is the prescription of a doctor, an M.R.C.S., London, England. For nearly thirty years it has been used by doctors with conspicuous success. No matter how weak you feel, Hall's Wine will quickly restore you to health and strength; indeed, benefit is marked from the first dose. Hall's Wine soothes and tones up the nerves, improves appetite and digestion, and builds up the entire system.

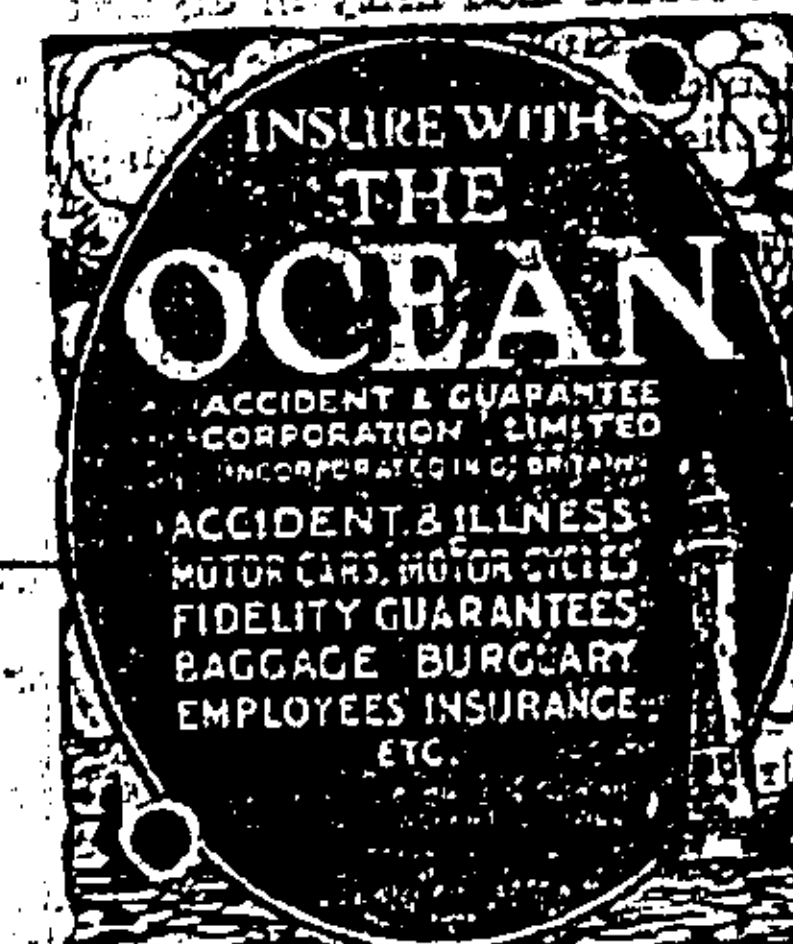
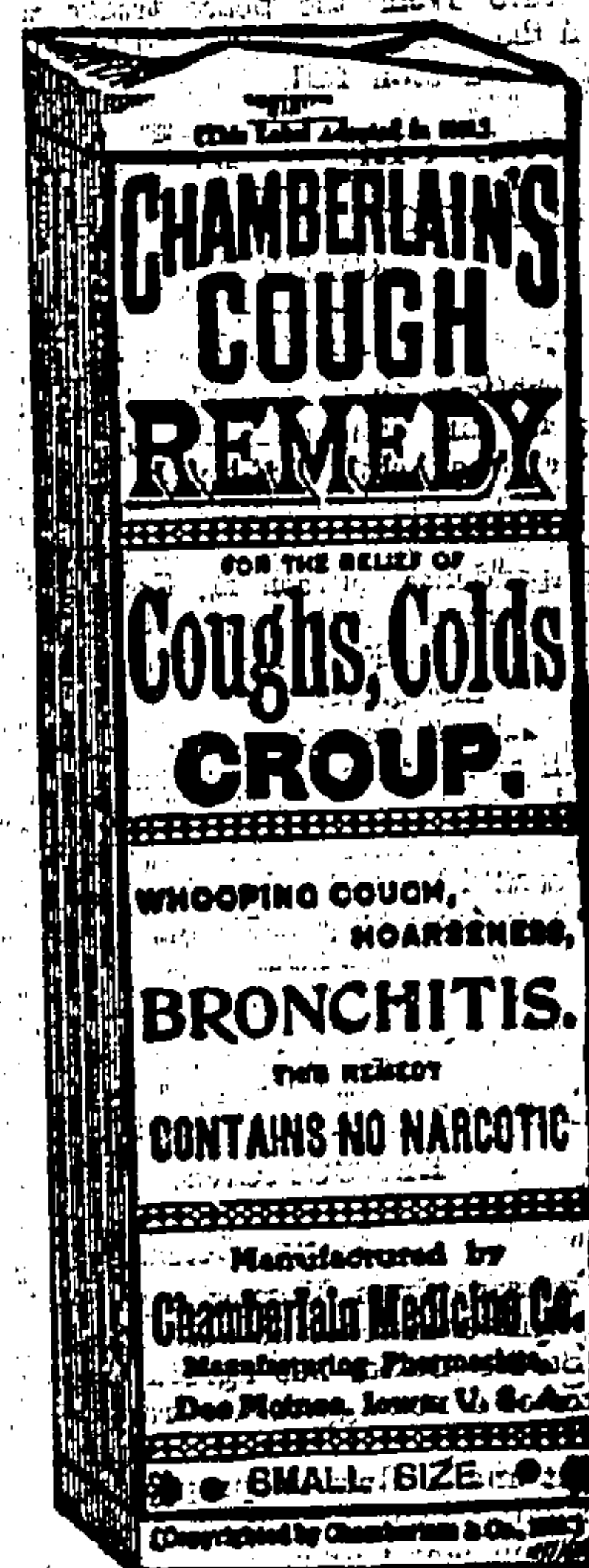
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TELEPHONE 1080. 12, Queen's Road.

West Ham Guardians. The guardians found an eligible lady in their institution, arranged the wedding, and gave the bride of 63 a parting gift of 30s. Now, a fortnight later, according to the husband's tale of woe, she not only has five meals a day, but abuses him. "When I proposed to her," he remarked, "I told her what my money was, and she made reply, 'Let that pass, I'll have you, and you'll have me.' Now he wants to get rid of her. 'You've had only a short trial,' observed the vice-chairman. 'Give her a chance.' The amused board refused his application, and he went away in sorrow."

WORLD THEATRE

WEDNESDAY to SATURDAY, 13th to 16th Dec.
5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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